SOCIALISTS AND POPULISTS PAPOR THE UN-AMERICAN SCHEME.

They Say That if Elected to Congress They Will Try to Extend the System and In-crease the Taxes on Large Incomes-Prohibitionism Divided as the Subject. The position of additional candidates for Congress in and near New York in regard to the outrageous, sectional, inquisitorial, and hence un-American income tax which is included in the Wilson bill, is given below. The questions asked candidates were:

f. Are you for or against the income tax?
II. If for it, do you favor the extension and further application of the system inaugurated by the present law, and in what way and to what extent?

III. If against it, will you advocate the repeal of the income tax sections of the Tariff bill passed by the Fifty-third Congress, and will you vote for that

Difficulty was experienced in finding the folowing candidates, and so their views could not given along with those of the other candidates of their respective parties in THE SUN

JOSEPH P. FITCH, First district, Democrat, declined to place himself on record either for or against the income tax at present, saying he rould be pleased to be interviewed on the sub-Sect later.

WILLIAM RYAN, Stateenth district, Demo erat: "I believed, and am still of the opinion. that large incomes should pay a tax to the State, instead of to the general Government. But in view of the unmistakable sentiment of the people of the whole country on this question, I believe it is useless to agitate the repeal of the Income Tax law at the present time. As it will expire by limitation with the year 1899, would be wiser, it seems to me, to give it a fair

BENJAMIN L. FAIBURILD, Sixteenth district, Republican: "I am against the income tax. I do not care to discuss the matter further than to say that, admitting the advisability of an Income tax, it is a matter which should be left to State legislation, not national,"

The answers returned to the questions by the candidates of the Socialist-Labor, Populist, and Prohibition parties were as follows:

HENRY HOFFSTARDT, First district, Socialist-Labor party. Mr. Hoffstaedt does not speak English, but through an interpreter he said emphatically: "I am for an income tax and will

MICHARL RAPHARL, Second district, People's party: "No, I am not exactly in favor of an inment can get along on the revenues from im ports, let people have their money. Of course, when it becomes absolutely impossible for us to get along without an income tax, we will have

CHARLES L. FURMAN, Second district, Socialist-Labor Party: "Yes, indeed, I am for an in-come tax, and will vote for one every time I get

FREEBORN GARRETTSON SMITH, Second dis triet, Prohibitionist: "I am absolutely opposed to an income tax. It is an iniquitous and un cate its repeal and vote for that repeal every

HARRISON T. HICKOR, Third district, Per ple's party: "I am for an income tax every time, and will vote for one,"

PAUL GROSSER, Third district, Socialist-Labor party, said he was in favor of the income tax. The second question, he said, he was not able to answer at present.

ANDREW L. MARTIN, Third district, Prohibitionist: "I am for the income tax. I know of no class of people better qualified to help sup-port the Government than those who have incomes. I would further apply and extend the present system by taxing all incomes, increas ing the percentage of taxation according to the

Enoca L. Vosa, Fourth district, People's party: "I belong to the People's party, and consequently I am for an income tax. Should I go to Congress I would certainly vote for one." ALBERT KEIN, Fourth district, Socialist-Labor party: "Of course I am for an income tax, and will vote for it every time I get a

GEORGE R. SCOTT, Fourth district, Prohibitionist: "Yes, I am for an income tax, because I think the rich should help bear the burden of taxes, every one according to his means, you know. If I should go to Congress, which I have not the slightest hope of doing, I would vote for an income tax every time."

WILLIAM C. BOURKE, Fifth district, People's party: "Certainly I am for an income tax. Not one like the present law, which allows George Gould to go to New Jersey and escape it. But, if we can't get a better one, I'll vote for this one's maintenance every time." RUDOLPH J. LARGE, Fifth district, So

Labor party: "Yes, certainly, I am for an income tax, and, if I am elected, you can count on my vote for it every time."

ALPHONSE MAJOR, Fifth district, Prohibition ist, said he was against the income tax, and, if he got the chance, would vote for its repeal.

GRORGE SMITH, Sixth district, People's party, said at first that he was against the income tax, as he was opposed to all class legislation. Then he changed his answer and said: "I'm with the People's party on that question." The People's party platform favors a graduated inc aid he could not answer the second question at all.

JOSEPH HILDEBRANDT, Sixth district, Socialist-Labor party, favors an income tax. He would exempt incomes of \$10,000 or less, and above that amount would apply a graduated tax up to \$25,000. Upon all incomes of \$25,000 he would impose a tax of half the income. From \$25,000 he would increase the taxation.

LARABUS ABBLSON, Seventh district. Socialist. Labor party: "I'm not opposed to the present law, but I think it should be a graded tax, and I would vote for such a measure."

EDWARD J. WHEELER, Seventh district, Pro

hibitionist: "I am for a tax on the incomes of corporations, such as was recommended by the President to Congress. I am in favor of the principle of the present law, but I fear that any just application of it to personal incomes is impracticable. I do not favor its extension, but its restriction to corporate incomes. I favor the repeal of that portion of the tax which relates to the income of individuals." ALBERT E. UNGER, Eighth district, Populist:

"I am in favor of a graduated income tax, though I am not prepared to state the exact scheme. I think all incomes above \$2,000 should be taxed."

JOHN NAGEL, Eighth district, Socialist-Labor party: "I'm in favor of the income tax, but I would make it higher than it is under the present law. I would tax the manufacturer in ratio to the amount of money he was making from

the labor of the men he employed."

JAMES D. GILLESPIE, Eighth district, Prohibitionist: "I am opposed to the Income Tax law in its present form. I think it is class legislation of the worst kind. If we have any income tax. I believe in one that will reach all classes. Yes, I would vote for the repeal of the present tax at

every opportunity." ABRAHAM SUSMAN, Ninth district, Populist:
"I believe that for incomes larger than \$2,000 the rate of taxation should be gradually in-

DANIEL DE LEON, Ninth district, Socialist Labor party: "The income tax does not interest our party in the least, so I'm not for or against it. An income tax in the abstract is perfectly proper, but in the concrete—that is to say, as things are to-day—it is a different matter altogether, and will be as ineffectual as a law to exclude foreign labor. Such matters don't interest the workingman in any way whatsoever. They are just as useless as all laws made by italists and monopolists for the benefit of the laboring class." Dr. TIMOTHY D. HOLDEN, Ninth district, Pro-

hibitionist, refused to answer. WILLIAM J. YAVES, Tenth district, Prohibitionist: "I am against the income tax, as I do not believe the Government has any right to inquire into a man's francial condition. elected to Congress I would vote for the repeal

of the present law at every opportunity."

CHARLES SOTHERAN, Teuth district, Populist: "I am in favor of a graduated income tax, such as will absolutely prevent a man becoming a twenty-millionaire. When a man becomes as wealthy as Mr. Rockefeller, for instance, I'm in favor of taxing him 50 per cent. A man can' become that wealthy honestly," CHARLES G. TECRE, Tonth district, Socialist

Labor party, refused to answer, WILLIAM H. LORCE, Eleventh district, Prohibitionist: "I am emphatically in favor of an come tax. I would advocate its extension so that it applied to all incomes of \$1,000 or over." EDWARD F. ZIMMERMAN, Eleventh district,

Popullate " I am in favor of a graduated income

tax, and believe all incomes above \$2,000 should be taxed." FRANCIS H. KORNIG, Eleventh district, Sci cialist Labor party: "I am for an income tax for the simple reason that it will to a certain extent release the burden from those who enjoy small incomes and put it on those who have larger ones, provided the law is properly executed. I favor the extension and further appliestion of the system inaugurated under the present law, because I think it would be just under the present social system. I would have s progressive income tax—the smaller ones to be exempt and the larger ones to be taxed in a pro

gressive ratio," GEORGE TOWRLESON, Twelfth district, Pop. ulist: "I am in favor of making a higher rate of taxation than the present income tax law, want those rich fellows to help support us."

WILLIAM KLINGENBERG, Twelfth district Socialist Labor party: "Certainly I'm in favor of the income tax. All incomes above a certain sum, say \$100,000, should be taxed more than two per cent. I would vote in favor of improving the law or making a graduated tax." JOHN MCKER, Twelfth district, Prohibitionist

'I am emphatically opposed to an income tax of any sort. If elected I would vote for the repea of the income tax section of the Tariff bill every time the opportunity presented itself."

JOSEPH FINN, Thirteenth district, Populist, is

in favor of the income tax.
WILLIAM F. WESTERFIELD, Thirteenth district, Socialist Labor party: "I am in favor of the income tax, and I would not vote for its re-

THEOPHILUS J. MANSER, Thirteenth district, Prohibitionist: "I am in favor of the incom tax law because I think in this way the rich will pay a fair share of the taxes. In a general way I think the present tax is about right, and I do

EDWARD V. WRIGHT, Fourteenth district, Populist: "I'm in favor of taxing incomes so that it will be utterly impossible for a man to become worth \$10,000,000. I'd make the rate 75 per cent, if necessary to this end."

ISAAC BENNETT, Fourteenth district, Socialist Labor party: "I'm for an income tax every time. I'm not in favor of the income tax feature of the present Tariif bill, simply because to is not strong enough. I would place a higher percentage on the money of the rich, and under no circumstances would I vote for the repeal of the law." The REV. SAMUEL Z. BATTEN, Fourteenth dis-

trict, Prohibitionist: "I am in favor of an income tax, but I do not favor the present application of it."

EDWARD HENCELER, Fifteenth district, Socialist Labor party: "I think the principle of the income tax is right. The more money a man receives the more interest he should pay on it, and I would vote for such a tax in preference to the present one."

DION W. BURKE, Fifteenth District, Populist, s for the income tax.

John H. Lennon, Fifteenth District, Prohibi-

ionist: "I am in favor of an income tax because I believe that the wealthy class should pay come share of the general taxes. I am not in favor of its extension. The present law suits Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Sixteenth District, Popul

list: "I'm in favor of a graduated income tax." JAMES D. WEIDERAFF. Sixteenth District, Sonalist Labor party: "Yes, I think the income tax is all right as far as I understand it, but to tell the truth I havn't thought much about it, as I don't expect to be elected."

CLABENCE W. LYON, Sixteenth District, Pro-

hibitionist: "I am in favor of an income tax, but not in its present form. My idea of an income tax is that incomes of less than \$10,000 should not be touched. On incomes of \$10,000 to \$100,-000 the tax should be graded so that on the latter sum or sums about it it would be practically prohibitory. I do not believe that a man an honestly earn more than \$100,000 a year. If elected I would vote for the repeal of the present law, and I would strive for a law that onformed to my idea of a just income tax."

REEPING TAB ON WATCHMEN. Means by Which They Are Prevented from

A night watchman in Brooklyn, especially in one of the great stores or buildings, has small chance of enjoying gentle slumber while he is on duty. Even if he does give way to drowsiness he is apt to be rudely awakened before he

has had time to get his eyes fairly closed, and this awakening is done by the American District Telegraph Company

The system employed is simple but effective. In each building of a subscriber are placed calls. connected with tickers in the district office of the company. To reach the calls successively the watchman has to traverse the whole build ing from top to bottom. There is a schedule made out for him, showing the time at which he must pull each call. If he fails to do so at the appointed time, he will soon be asked for an explanation. For instance, in one of the large dry goods houses there is a station, as the calls are named, in the delivery room in the sub-base-ment. Here the signal must be turned in for the first time at 7 P. M. At 7:02 P. M. a call must be sent in from the soda-water fountain on the main floor; at 7:04 from the front of the main floor; and so on, signals must be turned in at intervals of two minutes until the watchman

main floor; and so on, signals must be turned in at intervals of two minutes until the watchman has gone all over the store. Then at 8 o'clock he begins again, and keeps up his rounds until 6 o'clock in the morning.

At the telegraph office accurate account is kept of the signals. Each station has a number. When the signal comes in a bell rings the number, and at the same time it is recorded on a tape. The operator first marks on the tape the exact time of the signal, and then on a sheet of paper prepared for the purpose makes a record of the signal. On this same paper is printed the number of stations the subscriber has and the time when the signal should be received. If the signal does not come in within a short time of the hour and minute set for it, a man is sent immediately to the building to find what the matter is, and the next morning a report is sent to the main office and to the subscriber, saying that the watchman failed to turn in a certain signal the night before, and giving the watchman's excuse for his failure to do so. By this system it is almost impossible for anything to happen in a building without the company knowing if in a very short time.

Brooklyn is a quiet town and a sedate one, and the men have a habit of crossing the bridge of an evening and launching farth into the pleasures of the metropolis leaving their wives to take care of the houses. Now, to help these wives in hours of beed, the company has a system of calls by which a policeman, the family physician, or a carriage can be obtained in a short time. The subscriber leaves at the office the address of the family physician. When ha is wanted the lever of the call box is pulled three times, and a man is sent out for him immediately from the district office. If he can't be found, the people are notified of the fact.

Prospecting for a Bridgil Chamber.

Prospecting for a Bridal Chamber.

From the St. Louis Ecquebic.

"Got any bridal chambers here?" asked a tall, "Got any bridal chambers here?" asked a tall, awkward young man, with an ancient carpetsack in one hand, a frightened look on his face, a black slouch hat on his head, and wearing a hand-me-down suit of failed brown. He was from some interior town of Missouri.

"Yes, sir; we have some very fine bridal chambers here," said Chief Cleris Cunningham.

"Whal, I want ter look at 'em, fer I've got to engage one uv 'em," said the stranger.

"All right; just step this way, please," said Mr. Cunningham, who called an assistant and gave the order: "Show this gentleman the bridal chambers."

The stranger investigated the bridal chambers for half an hour, and then returned to the counter down stairs and said to Mr. Cunningham: "Golly! those rooms air loovely! Now, they air the finest you have, air they?"

"Yes, sir; they are the finest in the city, and are good enough for a millionairs and his brids."

"Waal, I'm much obliged fer all the trouble you've gine to; I'll be in next week. I a'pose, and take one uv 'em," the stranger said, moving off.

"Oh, you did not wish to engage a bridal chamber to-day," said Mr. Cunningham.

The roung stranger almost jumped out of his brogans.

"Geshamighty, mister," he exclaimed. "I

The young stranger brogars.

"Goshamighty, mister," he exclaimed, "I hain't ast the gal yit. I'm jist a-doin' this to git my nerve up so's I can go back home an' pop th' question to 'er."

THE WALTZ KING'S HONORS.

FIRNNA'S UNPARALLELED TRIBUTE TO JOHANN STRAUSS.

Four Bays of Fontivity, During Which Honors Were Showered Upon Him-His New Opera Pronounced a Success.

VIENNA, Oct. 16 .- It has not often happened in the annals of Vienna that a private citizen has been honored in the manner in which the fiftieth anniversary of Johann Strauss's first ap-pearance as a conductor has been celebrated. It is not going too far to assert that never has a musician had more attentions showered on him from far and wide, and attentions, moreover, that so few have begrudged. Three days previous to the anniversary of that historical date when first he burst upon the public of Vienna as the legitimate successor to his father, the festivities were begun by the production of the waitz king's atest work, "Jabuka or the Apple Festival." This was followed on the next day by the first performance of a new ballet in the Opera House. an entire act of which is devoted to the glorification of Strauss, while the two concerts at the Musikvereins Saal, one by the Philharmonic Society and the other by Edward Strausa's own band, were as fitting as introductions to the anniversory day with its delegations, presentations, and felicitations as could well be imagined. To recapitulate Strauss's services to art, or to to the important part he has played in contributing to the entertainment and good humor of the entire civilized world, would be to refeat a tale familiar to every one. From the

addition to his newspaper work, he has translated several opera librettos. "Otello" and "Amico Fritz" among them, which have been very generously praised. He is accounted an influential person in the journalistic world of Vienna ta fact that probably determined Johann Strauss in accepting his text), though he has hitherto had no original libretto to show for proof of his qualifications as a playwright. With his cellaborator, Herr Davis, it is different, as he is the author of a successful comedy that was produced here two years ago and has had a most flattering career thus far wherever it has been given.

as he is the author of a successful comedy that was produced here two years ago and has had a most flattering career thus far wherever it has been given.

However, to return to "Jabuka" and the plot of the new opera. Joschko's passion, as already remarked, is distraining on insolvent debtors, and whoever falls a victim to this passion at the same time may count on his fullest sympathy. "Whoever Joschko serves, he loves," and for this very reason he hates the rich, who give him nothing to do, above all the wealthy peasant, Mischa. An opportunity to play Mischa a trick soon presents itself. The peasant's daughter. Jelka, is not only the richest, but also the most beautiful girl for miles around, so that it is not surprising that Mirko you Gradinas should promptly fall in love with her, and, as Mischa's horses cannot be extricated from a moraes into which thee fell, and as he cannot for this reason drive with his wife and daughter to the Jabuka, Mirko offers his own variage, asking a kiss as fare from Jelka. Offended by this request, Jelka derides him, while the young Gapodar, in order to punish the proud beauty, persuades Josckko to don the costume of an Hungarian magnate, which this functionary has seized from some indigent nobleman, and to offer Jelka and her mother a seat in his carriage. Then, instead of taking them to Ravizza, the carriage is driven atraight to the castle of Gradinaz, where Mirko awaits them.

So far, so good; as an introduction the first

awaits them.
So far, so good; as an introduction the first act promises the customary complications resulting from the substitution of a private house for a public hostelry. But the first that, for instance, Goldamith got from the situation in "She Stoope to Conquer," or Meilhac and Halévy in "La Vie Paristenne," is entirely missed by Johnson Strauss's latest librettists.



JOHANN STRAUSS AND BRAHMS.

early beginnings in the old Dommayer Garden, where his first success, both as conductor and composer, was gained, his career has been an uninterrupted series of triumphs, few of which have been disputed or even rendered difficult. His operettas, to be sure, with the exception of "Fledermaus," and possibly "Zigennerbaron," have suffered from insufficient and unsatisfactory libratton; his one higher lyric flight, "Ritter Pasman," produced at the Imperial Opera in 1892, has already disappeared from the reper tory, but even in the case of these partial fallures the talent of Strauss has always been duly acknowledged, while each new waltz, polka, galop, or march that appeared between whiles was accepted as further proof of his apparently inexhaustible productive faculty. The number of his works has already exceeded four hundred, and, far from having reached the end of his tether, his later compositions give evidence of with evidences of technical and musical skill quite lacking in his earlier work. A series of dance numbers, such as the ballet music of



STRAUSS AT 30.

"Ritter Pasman," proves Johann Strauss to be in fullest possession of his unrivalled gifts, while it may well claim a position by the side of what is best and most valuable in the literature of

it may well claim a position by the side of what is best and most valuable in the literature of dance music.

Not on many geniuses is bestowed that supreme gift of personal popularity, and especially among musicians there are but few instances of it. Johann Strause has certainly been an exception his life long to the rule, and in this respect the very antithests of his illustrious friend and fellow townsman, Johannes Brahms. The spontaneous tribute of affection and gratitude, freely paid old and young, high and low, has fallen to Strauss's share at all times during the past fifty years, and so it is not to be wondered at that the present anniversary should have been eagerly chosen to show every honor to the waltz king. And as though to express his thanks therefor in the most fitting way, he has given to the world his festival opera "Jabuka," which was produced at the Theatre an der Wien on

The second act, which takes place in a hall of the castic, sees the arrival of Jelka and her mother. Both however, disappear, as they imagine, into a private room of the inn, until the hour for the Jabuka shall arrive, and as a special celebration has been improvised by Mirky, the characteristic dance and various other formalities are gone through with, apple branches are brought in from which the fruit is plucked, and the young lord offers himself to Jelka, who has in the meanwhile appeared on the scene of action. She, however, again refuses him, and now becomes an object of derision on the part of the lads and lasses a seembled, who open her eyes to the manner in which she has compromised herself by accepting the hospitality of Mirko. Against her companions' attacks the young master so successfully protects her that following the dictates of her heart she finally accepts his wooing. His brother, in the mean while, has captured the heart and hand of a rich starch manufacturer's daughter, so that just at the summit of his ambition Jeschko's occupation is gone.

Evidently not a very interesting or entertaining set of characters have the librattists introduced to us, and as for the so-called comic element, which, after all, plays so important a part in every operetta, it is of extremely duhnous prime favorite, Herr Girardi, the opportunities for laughter are few and far between; and though the most reliable prophets of theatrical affairs here prognosticate an uninterrupted succession of "sold out" performances, this ap-



Oct, 13 with every outward sign of success. At

Oct. 13 with every outward sign of success. At least one hundred consecutive performances are assured for the work in its native town; its prospects in other cities and other countries remain to be seen. If it fails to gain a lasting place among the standard comic operas it will be through no fault of its composer, but solely, as has unfortunately happened too often before, through the inability of his libratists.

"Jatoka" is the name of a festival that occurs at apple time every year in Servian Hungary. To the mensures of the kole (a national dance) the marriageable men choose their helpmates for life, signifying their choice by offering an apple, the which generally a gold coin has been attack. If the apple is taken and bitten into, it is tantameunt to the acceptance of the suiter, with whom the kole is then danced. The first act of the operates is inid in front of a country tayern, where young people of both series have assembled on their way to the Jabuka, that is to take place that evening in the neighboring village of Kavizza. All are looking forward eagerly to the festival, save two young noblecten, Mirko and Vasil von Gradinas, who inhabit a dilapidated old castle hard by, and who are so deeply in debt that they fear they may be turned out by their creditors at any moment. A third visitor to the tayern, the court functionary Josepho, likewise takes little share in the general jubilation, for his own happinese and enjoyment of life consist in serving processes of law and distraining the goods of inactivent debtors. This stage figure is a long way after certain familiar English models, but those acquainted with the occessive creations of W. S. fillhert will not have far to seek to find what served the authors. Kaibuk and Davis, as protocype for this would-be comit to even the first of the tayers as a familiar Ylenness journalistic figure, his appearance at all times being accentuated by a characteristic soft feit hat of most generous and conspicious proportions.

like gorgeous patches on a beggar's garb, introduced as they were in a ballet score of more than dubious cumality, make one regret that their composer, following the oft-urged suggestions of various nusical authorities, should not have composed a regular ballet, which without doubt would have taken a position by the side of "Syiva" and "Coppelia" those two classics of terpsichorean art. However, strange as it may seem, Johann Strauss, the walts king has never been in closest sympathy with the art of dancier, as such; like hearly all great composers he himself has never danced, though assuredly to but few mortals has the gift of roythm been given in such abundant measure.

The most dignified and important event of the Strauss coleorations was unquestionably a concert given by the Philharmounic or hestra and the Männergesangverein, to which all that is distinguished in politice, letters, and art had been invited. The programme, consisting entirely of strauss compositions, efferred first the "Fiedermaus" overture, which assuredly no one present, not even Strauss himself probably, had ever leard or dreamt of in such perfection. The applause that followed was deafening, and the entitusiant that relegaed might be accepted quite as much as a tribute to the composition. Ritter Pasman," which no less distinguished a personage than Wilhelm Jahn, the director of the opera, conducted with all the ability that long ere this placed him among the foremest of the great orchestral leaders. If the quick successions of honors and distinctions conferred left Johann Strauss a moment for so unfeative a feeling as regret, he probably experienced something of the kind in listening again to the strains of his only serious opera which so quickly disappeared from the repertoire, and which contains pages than which he never wroke anything worthler of his reputation.

gramme, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear it as one of the most brautiful in its way ever listened to in the most musical city in the world, were the "Egyptan March," written for the opening of the Suer Canal; two of Strauss's most renowned woltzes, "Wine, Woman, and Song," and "The Beautiful Hive Danube," sang by the Mannergesang verein, and some transcriptions for plano by the favorite Vienness virtuose, Herr Alfred Grunteld.

The whole concert was a noble tribute by the representative musicians of Vienna to that composer, who, perhaps more than any other, has contributed to the fame and giory of his native town. Premisent at all the Strauss festivities has been Dr. Johannes Brahms, who is among the most devoted friends and admirers of the waitz king, and not a few who noticed him seated in the directors box may have drawn a meralel between the popularity that has been gained by the one composer and which the other has never succeeded in securing. Apropses of Brahms, it might be mentioned that on the autograph fan in the possession of Frau Strauss, the famous author of the "Beutsches Requiem" has written some bars of the "Blue Baunles" waltz, and mulerneath. "Unforturately not by Johannes Brahms."

In the afternoon of the day when the concert by the Philliarmonic orchestra took place. Edward Strauss and his band offered a most generous pregramme made up exclusively of works by his brother. It was a final and conclusive proof of the feetility of the master's livention. As one familiar work followed the other, an extensive put pourri of all his most popular waltz melodies forming the pièce de reastance, it would, indeed, have been more than an act of temerity to have withheld the tribute that belongs to talent of the very highest order.

On the fourth day of the Strauss jublice, Oct. 13, which was the real anniversary of his first appearance as a conductor, congratulations and presents came pouring in from every quarier, deligations presented themselves a. his home, and wr

mirers to be done, unless it be to trust that the excitement of the past days may be safely gotten over. A German proverb has it that nothing is more difficult to bear than a succession of fair days. It is to be hoped that the truth of this aphorism may not be proved in the case of Johann Strauss.

W. von Sachs.

SAID HE WAS SCARED TO DEATH. Engineer McCarthy's Joke in Railroad

One of the most pepular and best knewn loca motive engineers on the Southern Pacific Railroad on its branch from San Francisco to Port-land, Ore., is Dan McCarthy, who has a daylight run through the famous Rogue River Valley in the southern part of Oregon. He has been with the railroad ever since it was built, and, in fact, helped to build it up through all that country where the Modocs used to roam in full mastery. McCarthy came from the East, but now nothing would induce him to return to his old home except for a brief visit. He owns one of the finest fruit orchards in all that country, probably the best valley in the world for fruit growing. He also owns a gold mine all to himself which has just been opened in a cut in the railroad through which he runs every day, and this world's affairs look somewhat rosy for him. McCarthy has many interesting stories of his

early experiences in railroading in Oregon, and the one that amuses him most occurred at a place called Phornix in the Regue River Valley, not far from the prosperous town of Ashland, where he lives. When the road had got as far as Phornix, about ten years ago, there gathered one Sunday from miles around no less than 1,500 persons. Many of them had never seen a locomotive. They came on horseback and in all locomotive. They came on horseback and in all sorts of conveyances, and it seemed as if there could not be that many persons in all southern Oregon. The curiosity and excitement over the new railroad was tremendous. Inasmuch as and you can do de trick, says me friend. "Chimmile, says Masgie, de housemaid, you can do de trick, she says. She is Irish and it the company had a large force at work building the road, and as work there was easy, it was the road, and as wors there was case, it was necessary for the citizens to move quickly if they would see the road go through and be on hand to see the first locomotive that came up. The spectators tied their horses to the trees that had been felied and there was great con-fusion in the throng. As fast as the rails were that had been felled and there was great contesion in the throng. As fast as the rails were
laid McCarthy kept moving up his engine
while the people gathered around to watch his
machine and its wonderful workings. They
interfered with the track inyers to some extent,
but that was unavoidable. Finally one old man
came up close to the eugine and asked if he
could not climb up into it as a mark of special
distinction. McCarthy gave his permission, and
soon the old man was sitting in the cab. He was
in raptures and could not hold himself in. He
exclaimed in the hearing of nearly all those who
were present:

"Thank tool. I have lived to see this day."

in every operates, it is on earsteemed and of the service of the herds offorts of Vienna's grant to thought in most relating to prefer to the herds of the herds sales the could not clear the tracks to some extent. He tipped the whit to his former and to extent. He tipped the whit to his former and to extent. He tipped the whit to his former and to the tipped to the whit to his former shows. It is not to the tipped to the whit to his former shows. It is not to the tipped to tipped to the tipped

CHIMMIE FADDEN ON THE STUMP. Me Goes, In the Character of a Swell, to the

Support of a Friend of Min Friend, "'Are you ready, Chames?' says de Duchess and I yells back t' her: 'In a minutel' I says, giving her de Goff game, See?

"It was my night off, and me and de Duchess and Maggie was going t' chase ourselfs down t de Bow'ry t' see me friend, de barkeep, what is now Maggie de housemaid's steady. Dont you cop dat? Steady comp'ny. Yes, dat's right, Well, Maggie and de Duchess was waiting for me, cause I was tying me tie like Mr. Burton, Miss Pannie's husband, ties his, whats a regniar razzle-dazzle t' do, but when you gets it

done-why, say, its a wonder, a peach!
"Hen I sticks in one of Mr. Burton's pins what I knowed he wouldn't want dat night, him being in dress close, and I gave me hair de varnish part down de middle, and I puts on me slik dicer, and, say! I was pass de limit for style. When I went t' de girl's, Maggie, de housemaid, says t' me, she says, 'Chimmie,' says she, 'Chimmie, yer a dream.

" 'Maggie,' says I, 'I was dreaming 'till you copped me wid your blue Irish eyes, and dose always makes me dead unto meself,' I says.

Now dat Maggie has a steady of her own de Duchess don't make no kick when me and Maggie gives each odder de jelly. Dat's de funny ting 'bout women. Dey is never jealous of you bout anodder woman what has a steady, but when de odder woman marries de steady den she's jealous of her again, if you just jollie her a little bit. I'd like t' know what t' ell, dat's what I'd like to know; for if a steady makes a woman safe den a husband otter make her safer. Dat's right, aint it? Sure.

"But you never can't tell 'bout what a woman is going to do, till it don't do you no good to

know. "Well, I was going t' tell you: We chases down town and meets me friend, de barkeep, and I taut he must have wheels in his head, for

he was dat ratty.
"'What t'ell?' I says t' him. 'Has dey broke your drum?' says I, 'cause me friend runs his own drum, when me and Mr. Paul was to de op'ning, what I was telling you 'bout.
"'Me drum's all right, Chimmie,' says he,

but me friend Shiner Simpson is up against it, and I wants you t' help me,' "'Any friend of my friend, on your life!' I

says t' him. See ?" "Den he cops off de game t' me right. It was like dis: De mug what was trying t' break into Congress—where dey makes de laws for de lawyer-acin bis friend Shiner, in de Nint' district, had a swell mug from up town making a speech for him dat night in Frog Hollow, and me friend was dead crazy t' get a swell mug t' make a speech for Shiner, 'cause dat's all de style down dere now-days, t' have swell mugs talk, but de odder side had run in a ringer, and me friend hadn't got on t' his being a dead swell 'till just before we meets him, and he wanted de worse way t' break even. He wanted t' know worse way to break etch. He wanted thow couldn't I get Mr. Paul or Mr. Burton. I knowd dat wasn't no go 'cause bote of dem was out wid Miss Fannie t' dinner. "Den me friend de barkeep says, all of a sud-dint, 'Chimnie,' says he, 'Chimnie, you can do de trick yourseit'. "'What t'ell!' I says. 'Don't give me no game,' says I.

can do de trick,' she says. She is Irish and it was politics, so she was near having a fit wid joy. "Say, I began to feel kinder queer, and I says t' de Duchess: "Shall I make de front, Duchess?" "Well, dat Duchess is a dead game torrowbred if ever dere was one come from for'n parts, She says t' me: 'Chames,' she says,' do de trick, and I'il be proud of you. I never knowed you t' try nothing yet you didn't win."
"Hully chee, I was in for it, and I asts me friend de barkeep what would we do wid de girls.

friend de barkeep what would be sights.

"The nothing! says Maggie. 'Me and de Duchess is going t' root for you.' Dat's right. Dat's what Maggie de housemaid says, and me friend gives her a hug right where we was chinning on de sidewalk.

"Say, when I was a kid and had a fight on me hands I was always dead craxy t' get it off me hands, and dat was de way I felt as de four of us chases ourselfs over t' Frog Hollow. Well, dere on two corners was two trucks wid torches and crowds and music and cheers and I began t' feel like I had skates on.

MEN WHO HAVE DOUBLES.

STRIKING RESEMBLANCES THAT SOMETIMES MAKE TROUBLE

Lots of People Look Like Mr. Bepew, or Think They Do-John Boyd Thacher's Chicago Bomble-Joe Jefferson and Joe Choate Sometimes Look Alike,

There are many prominent, men who look so much like some one else that annoying complications are continually arising. Mistakes are made, friends are apparently passed by unrecognised, and the victim of the resemblance is accused of doing things he never thought of doing. Thus, Senator Hill has been confounded with C. W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Hackett is shorter and dumpier than Mr. Hill, but he is often mistaken for him, Chauncey M. Depew gets letters and photographs almost every day. The letters read about alike, and here is a copy of one of them:

Mr. Depen. HOYORED SIR: My relatives and all the people here in my native town say I look like you. I have never seen you. Here is my photograph, and I shall esteem it a favor if you will send me one of yours so I can

And then will come the picture of a middle aged man with a smooth face, save for white presbyterian" whiskers, and with a firm aquiline nose, "Ite my whiskers in most cases," said Mr. Depew, "But there's A. R. Whitney, the fron

merchant, and member of the Union League Club. He looks so much like me that he is mistaken for me every day; and sometimes I go up to him and shake hands with him, just for the pleasure of shaking hands with myself. But the funniest thing I ever had happen in personal resemblance was when Adam Forepaugh used advertise himself as 'the double of Chauncey M. Depew.' Occasionally he would get out posters saying 'Chauncey M. Depew will be present to-night and address the audience,' and then lots of people, my friends and others, would flock to the circus. I would know of it a few hours before by the thousand telegrams asking me if it were really so. Of course, there was no time for a denial, and the circus tent would be packed. At the proper time I would be announced, and then, amid great hand clapping, Mr. Forepaugh would make his appearance upon a platform in the middle of the sawdust ring, and, after cracking a few jokes, would disappear. He would come out and bow again and again if there was much applause. And people would go

home, saying they had heard Depew speak."

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has a double in the person of a young lady of Albany. At the time of Mrs. Cleveland's marriage the young lady sat for several photographs which were displayed as Mrs. Cleveland's. And once the young woman, whose father was in the State Treasurer's office. sent her picture to Mrs. Cleveland. The latter sent back one of her own pictures, which was almost exactly similar. Now that Mrs. Cleveland has grown stout the resemblance is less noticeable

John Boyd Thacher has a tale of woe concerning his double. "I do not know his name or where he is" said he, "but I wish I did. I'd make it unpleasant for him. He lives in Chicago and had something to do with the Fair evidently. All the while I was in Chicago, for six whole months, I never went out at night. I had outings enough during the day. Well, every day there would come to me people saying, 'Ah. Saw you last night. Going to be with us to-night? I had no idea what they meant, nor where I had been, nor who the people were. It grew very monotonous. One evening, just after dinner, one of the Board of Lady Managers called on me. She was in a towering rage. Said

dinner, one of the Board of Lady Managers called on me. She was in a towering rage. Said she:

"Mr. Thacher, I am obliged to think you are no gentleman from the way you have acted. You solemnly promised me last Tuesday that you would secure certain concessions from the Senate for the Board of Lady Managere. And your petition was to have been sent in to-day. I see you have ruthlessly broken your faith with us." I said, 'madam, you are mistaken. I never promised anything. I do not know what you mean, and what is more I never saw you in my life until this very minute."

"But I talked with you last Tuesday night,' said she, edging away from me as though she thought me crasy. And then I had to prove an alibi by calling in my family and guests to testify that I had not left the house. But this case is only one of many. If you ever see that 'double' please notify me."

H. C. Duval of the New York Central has a double in a very prominent person in a different walk in life—John Drew. Sometimes people, seeing Mr. Duval at Mr. Depew's secretary. Mr. Duval asys:

"I am more or less amused by this resemblance all the time. But the worst comes when I visit the New York Athletic Club, of which Mr. Drew is a member. As I walk along through the club rooms the members call out, 'Hello, John! How are you, John?' And so on all the evening. Pretty tough on Drew, isn't it? I don't mind it so much myself, except when Drew has been perpetrating one of his practical jokes, then the men come along and poke me in the riba and say, 'Found you out, old fellow! Can't play that little gam'e on us again."

Dry Dollar Sullivan has a double in the person of a man in Sing Sing.

"Say, now, he's working on the outside of the

The Horse, the Ass, and contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains a revar deal of the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains a reverse deal to the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains a reverse deal to the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains a reverse deal to the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains a reverse deal to the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains a reverse deal to the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a reverse was taked on the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a contains are reversely as a reverse was taked on the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a reverse was taked on the country. The Argonic Contains are reversely as a reverse was taked on the country of the countr